The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Receives Ethiopian Gov. & Econ. Del.

President Kim Il Sung met on Nov. 25 an Ethiopian government and economic delegation led by Minister of State Farms Development Yosef Muleta.

Chairman of the External Economy Commission and Minister of Foreign Trade Kim Dal Hyon, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam and Korean Ambassador to Ethiopia Sok Tae Uk were present from the Korean side.

Ethiopian Ambassador to Korea Fisseha Gena was also present.

The KCNA reported that the DPRK president had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Greets PLO Chairman

President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 28 sent a message to Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the "Day of the International Solidarity with the Palestinian People."

He said in his message:

The proclamation of founding the sovereign state of Palestine is an important fruition of the just struggle of the Palestinian people. It is also an event of weighty significance in the development of the revolutionary movement of Palestine.

The Korean people actively support and welcome the proclamation of founding the sovereign state of Palestine and will, in the future, too, render wholehearted solidarity to your just struggle to oppose the aggressive and oppressive schemes of the imperialists and Zionists, to achieve fatherland liberation and territorial integrity and restore completely the legitimate national right under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Ministry of Joint-Venture Industry Set Up

President Kim Il Sung promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee on setting up the Ministry of Joint-Venture Industry, reported the KCNA on Nov. 27.

According to the decree dated Nov. 26, the DPRK Central People's Committee established the Ministry of Joint-Venture Industry.

The DPRK in September 1984 promulgated the Joint Venture Law with the aim of introducing foreign capital and technology.

So far, primarily Korean residents in Japan, have been engaged in joint ventures with the DPRK.

Chae Hui Jong Appointed As Minister of New Post

The KCNA also reported that Minister of Labour Administration Chae Hui Jong was appointed as the minister of joint-venture industry. His previous post was succeeded by Li Jae Yun.

New Peace Proposals Receive Positive Response

The DPRK's Nov. 7 comprehensive peace proposals based on four principles to guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula have been supported by many countries.

Georgi Atanasov, Chairman of the Concil of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on Nov. 24 stressed that the Bulgarian party and government fully supported all-inclusive peace overtures recently advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and would fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people in the struggle to realize the cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Maltese Prime Minister Eddie Renech Adami, when he met with the DPRK ambassador to his country, said that the Maltese government supported the proposal for reunifying the country by means of founding a confederal state which was set forth by the DPRK.

Touching on the DPRK's package peace proposals, he stressed that peace on the Korean Peninsula can be guaranteed only by the withdrawal of the outside forces.

The Republic of Afghanistan which has always stood behind the efforts of the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula supports the four principles for the guarangee of peace, said Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil in his solidarity message addressed to Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam.

Pyongyang Calls Roh's Statement "Deceptive Stopgap Measure"

Pyongyang on Nov. 28 branded Roh Tae Woo's Nov. 26 statement as "another deceptive stopgap measure to bring the situation under control."

The comment came in a Rodong Sinmun commentary.

The commentary said in part:

Roh Tae Woo, in his "special statement" following the public apology by Chun Doo Hwan, contended that a "legal prosecution" of the "political acts" of the "former president" would be tantamound to a "political retaliation" and called for "a lenient pardon and understanding" for Chun Doo Hwan who made the "apology statement," urging that no further step be taken against him.

It is the height of effrontery for Roh Tae Woo who played a main role in the dictatorial politics, rowing the same boat with Chun Doo Hwan, to attempt to clinch the question of ending the "mistakes of the past days" with "political pardon" and so on, capitalizing on Chun Doo Hwan's "apology."

In his "special statement" Roh Tae Woo spun out a long string of trash such as "amnesty and rehabilitation" of political convicts, "compensation" and "restoration of honor" for those who suffered human rights abuses including the victims of the Kwangju incident and "renovation of political situation."

(Continued on page 8)

Romania Won't Seek Dip. Ties with Seoul: Envoy

Romania has no desire at present to open permanent missions in south Korea, Mr. Constantin Vlad, Romanian ambassador to Japan, said on Nov. 30.

Speaking at a news conference at the Romanian Embassy in Tokyo, the ambassador said his country was not looking for a breakthrough in establishing relations with south Korea.

"Romanina will not take any diplomatic action in the foreseeable future unless north and sourth Korea take more substantial steps to settle their own problems," he said.

Reaffirming Romania's much-publicized independent foreign policy, the ambassador also stressed that his country will not meddle in the political confrontations on the Korean Peninsula.

DPRK Denies Reported Contact With Taiwanese

The DPRK has denied the reported contact between Pyongyang and Taipei to promote indirect trade.

In a commentary of Rodong Sinmun (Nov. 27), Pyongyang said the report is "groundless."

The commentary said:

We do not recognize the Taiwan authorities at all and have had no economic and trade relations with them.

(Continued on page 8)

Buddhist leaders on Nov. 26 burn an effigy depicting the United States during protests to demand the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan as they contend the United States protects Chun. (WWP)

Berlin Meet Discusses Pyongyang Festival

A third meeting of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students took place in Berlin from Nov. 23 to 27. The festival is to be held in Pyongyang in 1989.

It was attended by over 400 delegates from 105 countries, and involved 138 national organizations, 39 regional and international youth and student organizations and many observers.

Gen. Sec. Honecker Addresses Meeting

Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic delivered a congratulatory speech in which he said that this would be the first time the world festival of youth and students had been held in an Asian country and would be very significant in deepening mutual understanding among young people from every continent and strengthening solidarity and unity of action among them.

Pointing out the constructive nature of the DPRK's proposals concerning the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, which include the creation of a nuclear free zone, he stated: "They (Koreans) are attracting a great deal of attention from the rest of the world and enjoy our active support and encouragement."

"Under the ledership of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have made a remarkable recovery from the ravages of the war of aggression against the imperialists and have constructed a powerful economy, making unimaginable achievements through their socialist programme."

"Anyone visiting the DPRK nowadays will be aware of the warm hospitality which will be accorded to world youth in Korea next year."

The General Secretary concluded his speech by wishing the Korean people and youth every success with their sponsorship of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Reports, Discussions On Festival

After Mr. Honecker's speech reports by the treasurer of the solidarity fund and a group who had been working on developing a draft programme for the festival were read.

Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and chairman of the Korean preparatory committee, then made a speech and was followed by delegates of various national preparatory committees and international and regional organizations who took to the floor in succession.

One after another the speakers pointed out the significance of this being the first time for the festival to be held in Asia. Youth and students from the five continents of the world were urged to take an active part in the Pyongyang festival, which will be held under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" irrespective of differences in ideology, political opinion and religious beliefs.

They also mentioned the gigantic amount of preparatory work which has been going on on a worldwide basis with the organization of national preparatory committees in more than 80 countries. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of the international solidarity movement which has significantly aided the preparations for the festival.

The meeting discussed problems arising from the festival programme, the issue of forming a permanent committee and the selection of a venue for the next meeting.

Communique Adopted

A final communique by the international preparatory committee was adopted at the end of the meeting and it was decided that the next meeting would be held from Mar. 30 to Apr. 3, next year, in Pyongyang.

Namibian Committee Formed

The Namibian National Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was formed on Nov. 5 and Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, was elected honorary chairman of it.

The Youth League of SWAPO released a statement in this connection, calling on all Namibian youth and students at home and abroad to take an active part in the preparations for the festival.

Worldwide Interest in Festival

Madagascar

Member of the Malagasy National Preparatory Committee met in Antananarivo on Nov. 19 to discuss problems concerning preparations for the festival.

At the end of the meeting, the attendants singned a petition for the international signature campaign for the peace and reunification of Korea.

A poster for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang in July, 1989.

Syria

A meeting of delegates from 22 different Arab youth and student organizations concerned with the festival was held in Damascus on Nov. 11 and 12.

The meeting discussed issues relevant to the festival and published a statement saying that Arab youths will cooperate with all the peace-loving forces of the world to ensure the success of the festival.

The statement declared that Arab youth and student organization's delegates would meet in Aden at the end of January 1989 for further discussions aimed at preparing for a successful 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang.

France

The 73rd Congress of the National Union of Students of France expressed support to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students slated in Pyongyang in 1989.

In his report to the congress, the international secretary of the union said that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang would be an important occasion in strengthening solidarity among the world youth and students.

A resolution was adopted at the congress.

It said: With a hope to strengthen solidarity with the world youth and students, the National Union of Students of France will begin preparations for the festival which will be a grand meeting for anti-imperialists solidariry, peace and friendship.

Foreign Mass Media On Festival

Foreign press carried articles on the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The Bulgarian paper **Rabotnichesko Delo** said that, with the approach of the opening day of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK where the torch of the festival will be kindled, is seething with preparations for it.

What is important in the preparations to significantly meet the festival as a great political event is to organize functions to suit the characteristics of the festival so as to educate the youth in the idea of the festival, added the paper.

The GDR paper **Junge Welt** noted in a commentary that the world festival of youth and students will be the first of its kind in Asia. Preparations for the festival, the greatest assembly of the world youth, are being stepped up worldwide, said the paper.

The Mongolian paper **Ulaan-Od** printed a travelogue on Korea under the headline "In the city of festival."

The paper introduced the work of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. It stressed that many national delegates were deeply moved when they were acquainted with the preparations for the festival in Korea.

Picture Album "Kimjongilia" Comes Off Press

The Central Bureau of Taesongsan Administration and the Working People's Organization Publishing House brought out the picture album "Kimjongilia" introducing a flower bearing the name of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Printed in the album are more than 100 vivid pictures telling how this rare flower carrying the name of the Secretary came into being, its ecological characteristics and propagating method and how the flower struck roots and come into full bloom in all parts of the country, delighting all people.

Carried in the front of the album are a photograph of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il and a picture of President Kim Il Sung looking at "Kimjongilia".

The album contains photographs introducing Kamo Mototeru, manager of the Kamo Flower Garden in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, who produced the flower, and his garden.

Signal Results Achieved in 3-Revolution Campaign

Three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, have been progressing on an extensive scale in various domains of the national economy of the DPRK, bringing about signal achievements and changes in the ideological and spiritual life of the working people as well as economic and cultural transformation.

For two years since "Let Us Carry on the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement," a classical work of Secretary Kim Jong Il, was published on Nov. 23, 1986, a wave of collective innovation movements has swept the whole country, in the course of which 2,179 units won the Three-Revolution Red Flag and 97 units won it twice.

In the period from the start of the movement, over 4,340 units have received the flag.

In the heat of the movement the working people firmly have armed themselves with the Juche outlook on the revolution and have made great achievements in fulfilling the new long-term plan ahead of schedule.

The twice Three-Revolution Red Flag Pyongyang Textile Machine Plant hit its economic target for the year already in August, while many other units including the Pyongyang Plastic Building Materials Factory which won the Three-Revolution Red Flag, have fulfilled their assignments for this year and the last 200-day campaign far ahead of schedule and laid a solid foundation for attaining the high targets of the new prospective plan.

Many rural units which have won the title have creditably overfulfilled their commitments for this year's grain production and are holding meetings for account settlement and income distribution for this year.

Relics of Anti-Japanese Struggle Found

Carvings on trees with slogans from the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle have recently been found in northern Korea around what was once a secret camp in the Mt. Paekdu area. The slogans praise General Kim Il Sung and Female General Kim Jong Suk who bravely fought against the Japanese imperialists for the liberation of the fatherland.

Some of the slogans read "20 million compatriots proclaim the three prides of our nationl to the world." The three prides were, General Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Suk, female general who was active in the anti-Japanese struggle and Mt. Paekdu itself.

Some other slogans read "Koreans, be proud of General Kim Il Sung, a great man," and "Fellow countrymen, cheer and boast of General Kim Il Sung, produced by our homeland."

These slogans reveal that the strong emotions and respect for the great and illustrious leader date back to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Also discovered in the area were many slogans, which read "20 million compatriots, let us tell about the woman general of the anti-Japanese struggle in Mt. Paekdu down through generations," "Eternal glory to the woman general of the guerrillas for the cause of the country's liberation" and "Compatriots, Korea gave birth to the female general of the anti-Japanese struggle."

The Great Programme for National Union (8)

—In Memory of the North-South Joint Conference and Mr. Kim Gu—

(Continued from the No.1,404 issue)

Learning of their unforgettable relations, the General had arranged their reunion. After his return to the homeland in truimph, the General heard that An Sin Ho was living in Nampo.

He said that her brother Mr. An Chang Ho was an anti-Japanese patriot and recalled with deep emotion how he had delivered him from captivity when he had been arrested by Japanese police in Jilin.

And he enlisted her in the work of the Women's Union. After that, she had entree to the residence of the General and would tell him everything she thought about.

The General treated her with courtesy and special attention.

The reunion of the two after more than 40 years was extremely touching. An Sin Ho shed tears of joy and Mr. Kim Gu held her hands tightly and blinked his tearful eyes with a thousand emotions crowding his mind.

They dined together and sat until late at night lost in reminiscences with no thought of time.

Listening to her story that after liberation she had been taking an active part in public and political activities as chairman of the Nampo city committee of the North Korean Women's Union, deputy to the North Korean People's Assembly and member of the Legislation Committee, he knew that his worries about her had been totally groundless.

He had thought that she would be persecuted under "communist rule" because she had come from the family of a nationalist, was a Christian married to a clergyman and, moreover, had once been his fiancee.

Now he realized once more how great and deep the General's magnanimity was. Probably for this reason, he spent all his time here with An Sin Ho.

Mr. Kim Gu went to the Changdaejae Church in Pyongyang which was under the guidance of Pastor Kang Ryang Uk and saw the service conducted by Pastor Kim Jae Son who was an old acquaintance of his.

That Pastor Kang Ryang Uk went with him that day was an instance which showed the great generosity of the General.

Pastor Kang had lost his son and daughter at the hands of the terrorists who had sneaked in from south Korea in March 1946. The arrested culprits carried certificates of a rightwing reactionary organization issued in the name of Kim Gu. So, he could not entertain good will towards Mr. Kim Gu.

Perceiving his feelings, the General told him that since Mr. Kim Gu had now come to attend the joint conference for the reunification of the country, he should not be narrow-minded towards him because of the past but treat him kindly and should subordinate a small matter to the great national cause.

Taking the General's sincere words into account, Pastor Kang calmly and willingly conducted Mr. Kim Gu.

An Sin Ho who knew this asked Mr. Kim Gu frankly yet reproachfully, "Why did you let them kill Pastor Kang's son and daughter?"

"But I certainly never told them to do that", he said in an evasive answer. Yet he appeared very embarrassed.

Because Mr. Kim Gu and Pastor Kang Ryang Uk were all devoted to the just cause of great national union, this unpleasant subject was not mentioned again.

During his stay Mr. Kim Gu paid a visit to the old home of his oldest friend An Chang Ho, made a call at the Ryongchon Buddhist hermitage recalling the long past days to his memory, and even enjoyed the taste of Pyongyang cold noodles prepared by different recipes at a restaurant by his hotel.

His sojourn in Pyongyang was no more than a fortnight. In his life of 70 years dedicated to the anti-Japanese patriotic cause of national independence, a fortnight was a very short time.

Nevertheless, to Mr. Kim Gu this short time was a period during which he was inspired and captivated by the powers of leadership, affinity and attraction of the illustrious General who set out the programme of great national union, and a period of change in his life when he keenly realized the truth that his lifelong principle would be glorified and eternalized by following the national leader General Kim Il Sung.

It seemed to him that he was clearly seeing the bright future of our nation.

Successful Conclusion of N-S Joint Conference

The determined attitude of Mr. Kim Gu who could not give up his resolve to make a journey to north Korea in spite of the obstructive moves of the objects who predicted, "His trip will be fruitless," was motivated by the patriotic desire not to remain a mere spectator to the national crisis.

However, he could not help worrying in the depths of his heart that if the north-south joint conference should fail to attain the desired end, he who had loudly assured its success would lose face. Therefore, the successful conclusion of the conference gladdened him more than anything. Moreover, his joy did not come simply from the results of the conference.

It was a feeling of boundless satisfaction and happiness deriving from the fact that he had ascertained the focal point of national union which possessed the authority of leadership enabling it to demonstrate the rallying of such nationwide patriotic forces.

Now Mr. Kim Gu was not a helpless person who would return empty-handed from a fruitless journey. He felt as if the spring had come round again to him, an old tree, who was filled with firm confidence in the bright future of the nation. Feeling himself rejuvenated in this way in the last stage of his life, he became boundlessly humble, looking back on the footprints he had left in the history of the nation.

When watching the play "Mt. Paekdu," he felt still greater respect for General Kim Il Sung and sincerely told him that while the General had been waging the armed struggle for national liberation for 15 long years, he himself had only been engaged in word play.

(To be continued)

Annual Targets Met Ahead of Schedule

The early stage of a new 200-day campaign, saw a phenomenal increase in production.

The Tokchon District Coal Mining Complex has produced more than 130,000 tons of coal in the past two months compared with the same period last year.

The development of new coalfaces grew by 25.6 percent, preparatory tunnelling by 39.5 percent and construction of slope pits by 105 percent compared with the same period last year. As a result of this, high levels of coal production can be expected in the future.

Some 200 industrial establishments, including four management bureaus, the Songnae Coal Mine and the Pungnam Mine in South Hangyong Province fulfilled their annual quotas 40 days ahead of schedule.

This was achieved by vigorous technical innovation and the highly motivated work force who were encouraged to work hard by the local management bureau. Because of this, coal production targets for the year have been met three months ahead of schedule.

The the same time, in little over 50 days, the Taean Heavy Machine Complex managed to manufacture three 58,000 kVA transformers for furnaces.

The Ryongson Machine Complex has successfully produced 50 different kinds of industrial machinery in the last two months that will help boost production at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and several other industrial facilities.

In coordination with the 200-day campaign, transportation facilities are stepping up capacity to cope with the increased level of goods being transported.

The Pyongyang Locomotive Corps has also fulfilled its annual target 40 days ahead of schedule with an accident-free running of over 1,000,000 kilometres.

Workers at the Rajin Locomotive Corps have risen to the challenge presented by the 200-day campaign by raising their freight turnover by 120 percent.

Similarly, over the past 55 days since the 200-day campaign started, workers under the South Pyongan Provincial Transportation Administration Bureau have moved 85,000 tons of freight more than in the same period last year.

In particular, drivers at the Songchon Motor Station are moving 150 percent more freight on average and 180 percent more at maximum.

The Pyongyang Marine Transportation Station is shipping 20-30 percent more than before and transport workers at stations which have already fulfilled their annual quotas two months ahead of target are continuing to increase efficiency in the carriage of freight and passengers.

EDITORIAL

U.S. Should Review Its Korea Policy

Washington has shown no reactions towards the Pyongyang-proposed four principles for peace on the Korean Peninsula and peace overtures for the relaxation of tensions on the peninsula in early November.

As is widely recognized, the proposal of the Pyongyang side aims at phased reduction of U.S. forces in south Korea and arms reduction of north and south of Korea for a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

It will also provide the U.S. with a favorable opportunity to review and rectify its Korea policy in accordance with trends in the world situation.

The U.S. troops have brought misfortunes to the south Korean people for nearly half a century and the stationing of the U.S. troops there is also a burden on the American people.

At present the United States is the largest debtor nation in the world.

The Washington Post in a recent issue said that president-elect George Bush will have to deal with the deficit of some 160 million dollars and the International Herald Tribune on Feb. 11 said: "The United States, the world's largest debtor nation, has lost its economic independence"and" its domestic deficit amounts to 2.6 trillion dollars and the trade one to 170 billion dollars."(AP, Dec. 5)

It is said that the U.S. allocates a large sum of money out of its budget to keep south Korea as its nuclear military base for its Asia-Pacific strategy. According to a report of the U.S. Department of Defence, U.S. spending in south Korea amounts to half its 50-billion-dollar military spending in the Asia-Pacific region.

Washington's enormous fiscal deficit is a result of its appropriation of a large sum of funds for rearmament and maintenance of U.S. troops abroad. In view of this, the U.S. should pay attention to the fact that the U.S. troops in south Korea are related to its unprecedented deficit.

In connection with this problem, recently the question of withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea is seriously discussed in political and academic circles in the U.S. This is a favorable tendency.

The Korean Academy of Social Science of the DPRK and the International Strategic Institute at Stanford University of the U.S. reached an agreement on scholary exchange in November. This is very significant because the agreement is the first of its kind between the two countries since the Armistice Agreement of 1953 between Pyongyang and Washington.

They are to meet in next February in Stanford to discuss the problem of tensions and the disarmament question on the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK's Academy of Social Science is run by the government and actually the top organ of policy research, while the U.S. counterpart can be regarded as an "semi-official institute" of the U.S. government despite its private capacity.

And what is noteworthy is that Mr. Selig Harison, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace of the U.S., who had visited the DPRK last year, was quoted by The Washington Post as saying "The U.S. government should pay attention to tripartite talks with the north and the south of Korea for an early solution of the Korean question.

Withdrawal of the U.S. troops form south Korea doesn't cause any damage to the U.S. authorities. It is not only favorable to the interests of the American people but also contributes to the peace of the world.

The U.S. authorities should positively accede to the Pyongyang-proposed four principles for peace and peace overtures without delay and take concrete measures for the realization of the tripartite talks.

Struggle to Demand Chun's Arrest Gaining Momentum

Since Chun Doo Hwan made public an "apology" on TV on Nov. 23, people's struggle to demand Chun's arrest has been gathering momentum.

Especially, with Roh Tae Woo's "Special statement" on Nov. 26 as a turning point, people's struggles for a thorough investigation of corruption cases and human rights violations including the Kwangju massacre, the Samchong reeducational camp and the suppression of the journalists under the "Fifth Republic" and Roh's involvement in these incidents are gaining in strength.

Nov. 24

Twenty three members of three Buddhist groups on Nov. 24 demanded that Chun Doo Hwan leave the temple, according to the Hankook Ilbo dated Nov. 25.

They held a rally at Kaeun temple at 8 p.m., demanded that Chun get out of Paekdam Temple which is a sacred place of Buddhism, to attend the National Assembly and went on a hunger strike, the paper said.

Earlier, 13 student-priests of Donguk University planned to meet Chun to demand his departure from the temple, but were prevented by police who quarded the temple, the paper reported.

Nov. 25

Some 800 students belong to the General Federation of Students Associations in the Seoul District (Sochongryun) from 15 universities including Seoul National University and Konguk University held a rally on Nov. 25, the Hankook Ilbo dated Nov. 26 reported.

According to the paper, the students held a conference at Donguk University and resolved to demand the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Soon Ja.

In the resolution, the students said that "Chun's apology and excuse were made to prevaricate on the Kwangju massacre and his cruel seven-year rule and to cheat the people," and made a four-point demand including the arrest of Chun and Lee and resignation of the Roh government which protects Chun under its wing.

It urged the opposition parties to join the struggles to demand Chun's arrest, giving up their compromising attitude to the DJP, the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun said on Nov. 26.

Nov. 26

Some 7,000 students, citizens and opposition figures including Paek Ki Wan, Kim Gun Tae, Lee Jae O and others on Nov. 26 held the "third Seoul citizens' conference to demand Chun and Lee's arrest and resignation of the Roh Tae Woo government" according to the Hankook Ilbo dated Nov. 27.

At the conference, the paper said, the attendants asserted that "president's special statement was made to appease the people, adding "If Chun really wants to accept people's judgement, he should go to the National Assembly to clearly testify the crimes he had committed and be arrested."

Students, citizens and opposition figures on Nov. 26 struggle against the riot police who shot tear gas bomb with rocks and firebombs.

Student-priests of Donguk University on Nov. 24 visited Paekdam Temple to meet Chun to demand his departure from the temple which is a sacred place of Buddhism.

But their plan was prevented by police who guarded Chun. (Hankyore Sinmun Nov. 25)

Forty-one students belonging to the General Federation of Students' Association in the Seoul District on Nov. 26 occupied the Central Training Institute of the DJP, demanding the arrest of Chun and Roh's resignation. (Reuter)

While they were holding the rally, 13 university students shaved their heads in protest, the paper said.

After the rally, the attendants staged a demonstration holding placards reading "Send Chun Doo Hwan to prison!," "What for is political pardon? Why don't the opposition parties struggle!", the paper reported.

Meanwhile, 41 students belonging to Sochogryun occupied the Central Training Institute of the Democratic Justice Party in Seoul, demanding the arrest of Chun and resignation of the Roh regime, according to the Dong-A Ilbo dated Nov. 26.

According to the paper, 41 students from 20 universities broke into the main building of the institute throwing fire bombs, occupied the roof of the building and began staging a sit-in.

The students, the paper said, holding a placard which read "We demand resignation of Roh Tae Woo who is a ring leader of the Kwangju massacre!" scattered two kinds of handbills and shouted "Arrest Chun Doo Hwan!" and other slogans.

In their handbills the students said that "for a thorough settlement of the Kwangju massacre and corruption cases under the Fifth Republic, not only Chun Doo Hwan, who was president of the Fifth Republic, but also Roh Tae Woo who is as responsible as Chun must resign," and demand 1) the arrest of Chun and Lee, 2) resignation of the Roh government, 3) organization of a special committee to punish traitors to the nation and 4) punishment of the U.S. which controlled the Kwangju massacre behind Chun and Roh, according to the paper.

Hearing Roh's statement that prescribed the arrest of Chun to political revenge, he added "We will continue to stage out sit-in."

But they were arrested by riot police at around 11 a.m., the paper said.

On the same day, the National Catholic Council for Justice made public a statement on Roh's "Special statement", according to the Hankook Ilbo dated Nov. 27.

The statement said that "It is an undemocratic action against legal order to talk about 'justice' to the prisoners of conscience and not to disclose the truth about the Kwangju massacre but to give Chun Doo Hwan Political amnesty," the paper said.

General Strike Staged by U.S. Bases' South Koreans

Some 3,200 workers at the U.S. Air Forces Bases in south Korea went on a general strike on Nov. 29 calling for cancellation of unfair dismissal of workers and a halt to human rights abuse, the south Korean English daily Korea Times reported on Nov. 30.

The striking employees members of the Union of Korean Workers with the U.S. Forces Korea, the paper said.

A union official said on Nov. 29 that the U.S.F.K. Command apparently plans to officially notify the dismissal of 117 people without proper reasons on Nov. 30 in flagrant violation of the required two months advance notice, according to the paper.

The union leaders demanded the cancellation of the unfair dismissal in a letter to the U.S.F.K. Command on Nov. 22, demanding a reply by Nov. 28, the paper reported.

The representatives of the both sides held a negotiation talk but, according to the workers, it failed because Gen. Peter D. Hayes, deputy commander of the Air Force, insisted that the meeting be held again after his immediate superior Lt. Gen. Thomas A. Baker returns from his trip to the U.S. on Dec. 3, the paper said.

299 Workers Poisoned with Lead

A substantial number of people working with lead at industrial sites are being poisoned by the metal, the Korea Times reported quoting the labor ministry on Nov. 1.

Two hundred and ninety-nine workers at 28 work sites were found to be suffering from paralysis and vomiting, typical symtons of lead poisoning, the paper said.

There are a total of 34 industrial companies using lead as their major raw material across the nation, according to the article.

The density of lead in the air of working rooms of eight companies measured far higher than the permissible level of 0.15 mg per cubic meter, according to the paper.

The density level at the Korea Battery Co. in Taejon measured as high as 0.67 mg per cubic meter, three times higher than the permissible level, the paper said.

In the case of the Taebu Battery Co. in Pusan, 20 of its 30 workers were found to be suffering from poisoning in a medical check-up, according to the paper.

Oppositions Reject Roh's Nov. 26 Statement

Roh Tae Woo on Nov. 26 made public a "special statement" to ask people to pardon Chun.

But students, citizens and opposition parties regard it as a deceptive posture to cheat people and close the corruption cases and human rights abuses under the "Fifth Republic," and demand the arrest of the Chun couple and a thorough investigation on Chun's crimes.

On Nov. 26 the party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) and the Reunification and Democratic Party (RDP) held meetings and made public statements on Roh's "Special statement."

The PPD pointed out that "The statement disappointed people because it didn't mention any important matters for the new start of democratization and liquidation of the Fifth Republic," and decided, "We should continue to advance the liquidation of the Fifth Republic through the National Assembly panel on the Kwangju incident and investigations into the human rights abuses and corruption cases under the Fifth Republic."

Lee Sang Soo, the spokesman of the PPD, made public a statement of the PPD on Roh's "Special statement" that "The amnesty must be discussed after all the truths of Chun's problems become clear by enacting the special inspection system in the National Assembly."

In the statement the PPD demanded 1) a thorough investigation of the political funds, 2) revision of the evil laws including the labor law and the national security planning agency law and 3) reshuffle of the government and the ruling party for the liquidation of the "Fifth Republic."

Furthermore, the PPD stressed that "Commanders of the Kwangju massacre and those who helped the Army in Kwangju should be held responsible.

This is a common desire of the people."

Kim Young Sam, president of the RDP, said that "President Roh's statement distorted all the corruption cases of the Fifth Republic by using sentimental words," and demanded that Chun appear before the National Assembly and explain the extent and source of political funds Chun had collected during his seven-year rule and his role in the Kwangju massacre.

Other opposition groups also denounced Roh's statement.

"The headquarters for the struggle to demand the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Soon Ja who are the principal persons responsible for the Kwangju massacre and the corruption cases of the Fifth Republic" made public a statement on Nov. 26, according to the Dong-A Ilbo dated Nov. 26.

In the statement, the organization asserted that "There is no relation between democratization and Chun's problem," and denounced Roh's statement is "a fraudulent measure aimed at soothing the anger of the people," according to the paper.

On the day, some 7,000 students, citizens and opposition figures held a rally to demand the arrest of Chun (see related story on page 4).

On Nov. 29, the National Federation of Journalists Unions made public a statement, according to the Dong-A Ilbo dated Nov. 29.

The statement said that "The Special statement made by President Roh Tae Woo on Nov. 26 is intended to avoid a full investigation of the corruption cases under the Fifth Republic.

The truth of the corruption cases should be made clear by Chun's testimonies. And then Chun's pardon can be discussed," and stressed, "President Roh didn't mention the suppression of journalists. This really disappointed us. The government must advance a thorough investigation of the suppression of journalists," the federation said according to the paper.

What's Use of His Promises?

Though Roh Tae Woo made a six-point promise on Nov. 26 in his "Special Statement", his promise does not match his act.

Firstly, he said that he is going to release all political prisoners arrested under the rule of the "Fifth Republic."

But, the number of prisoners who will be released this time is only 266 and political prisoners with Japanese residency are not included in the number, according to the minister of justice.

Second, he promised compensation and rehabilitation of the victims of abuse of state power.

How is he saying to compensate all the victims of the Kwangju massacre in which some 2,000 civilians were killed? He was a commander of the Army and led his men in Kwangju, saying "those who kill people most, love the country most."

In addition, the government still underestimates the number of victims, asserting that only 200 were killed, in spite of the fact that AP said on July 20, 1980, quoting two American members of the Peace Corps that more than 1,500 were victimized.

How about the Samchong reeducational camp where 39,786 citizens were taken by force labeled as "undesirable persons"?

Third, he mentioned a government plan to formulate a law for an open management of political funds.

Is he qualified to speak of an "open management of political funds" when it is said that his election funds came from the Saemaul, Ilhae and other foundations?

Fourth, he spoke about the abolition of undemocratic laws including the national security law, the public security law and the social protection law.

If he really intends to abolish these evil laws, there are no reasons to detain political prisoners who were arrested on charges of violating these evil laws.

It is contrary to his words to continue to imprison them.

Fifth, he spoke of the reshuffle of the ruling party and the administration.

"This is what he wants to do," said a Korea watcher here, "Roh wants to make full use of this opportunity to sweep away Chun's followers from the top of the ruling party. Because, by so doing, he can consolidate his power and give people a good impression."

Finally, Roh declared he would "maintain law and social order at any cost."

A Japanese expert on Korean affairs said, "This is Roh's challenge to the opposition forces, especially students."

As Roh was afraid of student power, he allowed students to hold meeting and demonstrations as long as they were peaceful ones.

On the other hand, he labeled student "radical" and arrested them "for maintenance of law and other."

People Demand Thorough Investigation of Chun

According to an opinion poll by the Dong-A Ilbo, 46.1% of the respondents said that they are not satisfied with Roh Tae Woo's statement, the Dong-a Ilbo dated Nov. 28 reported.

As for Chun Doo Hwan, 71.1% of the respondents said that more investigations must be made, the paper said.

Asked if he or she agrees to amnesty for Chun, 54% agreed and 39.7% opposed it, according to the paper.

But among those who agreed to the amnesty, nearly half of them demanded that the amnesty should be enforced after a thorough investigation, the paper said.

Roh Should Release All Political Prisoners At Once

The Society of Families and Compatriots to Save the Korean Residents of Japan Who Are Political Prisoners in South Korea on Nov. 28 made public a statement on Roh Tae Woo's "Special statement" made on Nov. 26, asking people for Chun's pardon.

In the statement, it demanded the release of all the political prisoners who were arrested on charge of "violating the national security law," pointing out contradictions in Roh's words and actions.

Following is the full text of the statement:

The South Korean government and President Roh Tae Woo on Nov. 26 made public a Special statement asking people for Chun Doo Hwan's pardon and promising measures for democratization.

In connection with this, they announced that they are going to release some political prisoners and restore their rights.

But, as is clear from the Ministry of Justice statement that only 266 prisoners will be released, the amnesty is far from an overall release but a selective release.

To make matters worse, the Ministry said that "the political prisoners with Japanese resident status who were found guilty of spying will be excluded."

According to a survey made by the Families' Movement Council for Realization of Democratization, as of Oct. 10, 717 political prisoners were imprisoned.

And by our own survey, 41 Japan resident status political prisoners are ascertained.

The Roh Tae Woo government promised "Democratization of the society, advance of interchanges between Communist countries including the U.S.S.R. and China in connection with the promotion of its policy toward the North and calls for reconciliation with North Korea."

But, if the Roh government speaks of democracy, it must release at once all the political prisoners who were suppressed to torture.

And, the government has so far banned contact and interchanges with communists under the National Security and other anti-Communist Laws, it is self-contradictory for the government to continue to apply the National Security Laws, when the government itself is promoting exchanges with Communist countries.

If the government opens its door to the Communist countries and advances reconciliation with North Korea, the National Security Law and other anti-Communist laws which define the North Korea and Communist countries as enemies and punishable should be abolished.

Furthermore, 717 political prisoners who were arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law and other anti-Communist laws including those who have Japanese resident status should be released.

From Oct. 11 in Taejon Prison, So Sung and other political prisoners went on an indifinite period hunger strike demanding release of all the political prisoners, abolition of the National Security Law and of the ideological conversion system.

The hunger strike spread to other prisons.

Struggles to demand the release of all the political prisoners are spreading in South Korea among broad segments of people.

We are determined to the last for the release of all the political prisoners together with South Korean people.

Meanwhile, on Oct. 14, Mr. Ishibashi, ex-chairman of the Socialist Party of Japan held a talk with President Roh Tae Woo as the first Japanese opposition politician to see him.

At the end of the talk, Mr. Ishibashi requested the release of political prisoners with Japanese residency.

President Roh promised to make positive efforts saying, "I'll keep it in my mind."

Seeing as opposition politician make efforts in this way, we cannot but feel anger at the fact that the Japanese government which maintains close ties with the South Korean government has not taken any proper action to demand the release.

The Japanese government should immediately demand that the South Korean government release all the political prisoners with Japanese residency.

Nov. 26, 1988

The Society of Families and Compatriots to Save the Korean Residents of Japan who Are Political Prisoners in South Korea

Joint Statement for Peaceful Reunification of Korea Adopted

— International Conference of Christians Held In Switzerland —

Some 40 Christians from various countries gathered in Glion, Switzerland from Nov. 23 to 25 to discuss what Christians can do to secure peace on the Korean Peninsula, one of the areas of acute political instability and conflict in the world.

The participants of the international conference sponsored by the World Council of Churches (WCC) included Christians from north and south Korea, the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan.

It is the first time that non-governmental representatives from the north and the south have participated jointly in an international conference sponsored by a private institution since the Seoul Olympics. A similar conference was held in 1986.

The conference adopted a 7-point joint statement for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

Follows a gist of the joint statement:

First, we, Christians in north and south Korea decide to earmark a week before Aug. 15 as a common praying week, and declare 1995 as "the year of reunification."

We adopt a common prayer for the week. We request the World Council of Churches to ask all Christians over the world to fulfill the proposed prayer.

Second, we reconfirm the three principles for Korean reunification — independence, peace and great unity of the nation — agreed in 1972 by the north and south Korean governments. We reaffirm that our effort for the reunification of Korea must be evolved as one to establish a unified state on the basis of the coexistence, leaving the two systems as they are.

Third, we confirm that the masters in promoting the reunification of the Korean Peninsula are masses of the north and south Korean people and the persons concerned. Accordingly, all foreign forces which are involved in the today's division of the Korean Peninsula or will be an obstacle in the way of realizing the reunification of Korea must be eliminated. The reunification of Korea must be realized through dialogue participated by all Koreans on the basis of the democratic principles.

Fourth, the peace of Asia including the Korean Peninsula can be guaranteed by the reunification of Korea. Therefore, any fictious peace to justify or consolidate the present's division must be opposed.

Fifth, we believe that a relationship of mutual trust must be established between north and south Korean officials concerned. Consequently, we suggest that north and south Korean Christians strive for reconciliation and detente, eliminating accumulated feeling of hostility and hatred.

Sixth, the substantial reduction of troop strength, weapons and military facilities should be realized in order to ease the confrontation between the north and the south which prevents peace and reunification, and remove tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

For this purpose, the present Armistice Agreement should be changed to a peace agreement and conditions for peace and security for the Korean Peninsula guaranteed internationally. Furthermore, U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, the "U.N." headquarters and all nuclear weapons which are deployed and aimed at the Korean Peninsula, should be withdrawn.

Seventh, it is an urgent task to realize the reunion of 10 million separated families caused by the division of the country, and mutual exchanges in various fields from a humanitarian point of view. But these can't be attained, if the present condition of military and political confrontation is left as it is.

There is a danger that mere exchanges prove contrary to the desire of the people aspiring after reunification.

From this point, in mutual exchanges the humanitarian field will have to be promoted as a part of comprehensive measures for reunification.

Korean Businessmen Denounce Japanese Gov't Suppression

Some 1,200 Korean businessmen in the Kinki area gathered at a meeting held on Nov. 26 in Osaka Prefecture to denounce the Japanese authorities' unjust suppression of Korean businessmen and their enterprises and defend their rights of enterprise.

The meeting took place amidst the Japanese authorities' frequent suppression of Korean businessmen in connection with tax problems and violation of their rights of enterprise.

Present at the meeting were Vice Chairman Li Mal Sang of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun); who is concurrently chairman of the Chongryun Osaka Prefectural Headquarters, Choi Il Su, managing director of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, Chongryun workers and Korean businessmen in the area.

Vice Chairman Li made a speech at the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Choi who in his report pointed out that the Japanese authorities' unjust suppression of Korean businessmen in Japan is not accidental, but part of its anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun machinations.

The speaker further said that particularly their unfair acts to them concerning tax problems aim to subvert the Chongryun organizations politically and financially and violate their rights of enterprise.

The meeting discussed countermeasures to defend their rights of enterprise and adopted a protest letter to the Japanese authorities.

Recently the Osaka Prefectural Tax Administration Agency made forcible investigations into some 22 places including offices and houses of Korean businessmen, mobilizing some 200 investigators and policemen.

They confiscated some 110 corrugated cardboard boxes of documents, which had nothing to do with the investigation.

Such forcible investigations were also made in four other prefectures including Tokyo, Akita and Aichi, this year.

About 1,200 Korean businessmen gathered at a meeting denounce the Japanese authorities' unjust suppression.

South Korean Clergymen Say Mass at Pyongyang Church

According to what was clarified by the south Korean Catholic Association on Nov. 27, Chang Ik and Chung Wi Chol of the Seoul diocese visited the DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) at the end of October and said mass on two occasions at the Church of Changchungdong built in a suburb of Pyongyang in September.

Both clergymen visited Pyongyang as deputies of the Vatican. They handed the Holy Grail, a pyx, a copy of the Bible, a hymn-book so on as presents from Pope Paul II to Pak Kyong Jyu, chairman of the Korean Catholic Association. They exchanged opinions in deepening relationships between north and south Korean believers.

Chongryun Brief News

Football Festival Held

The 1st Hiroshima Football Festival of Korean Residents in Japan was held at the Kujyo Park in Hiroshima Prefecture on Nov. 23 under the auspices of the Hiroshima Council for Physical Activities and cosponsored by a group of former pupils of the Hiroshima Korean High School Football Club and a society which supports the 1st Hiroshima Korean Primary School Football Club.

The festival was held to improve the footballing skills of Korean nationals and expand Korea-Japan friendship.

As a result of the hard work done by the organizing officials in preparation for the festival about 400 people gathered for the opening ceremony. Among these were Korean and Japanese players, Korean compatriots in Japan and a lot of Japanese people.

Korean Students Succeed In Speech Contest

Kim Sun Hyang, a third-year student at the Kyoto Korean Middle and High School won the first prize in an oratorical contest held in Kyoto Prefecture.

She made a speech entitled "*Chima Chogori*" (traditional Korean female costume), in which she spoke about the happiness and pleasure of learning at a Korean school and wearing *chima chogori* as a school uniform. Her speech demonstrated her superlative command of Japanese and her crystal clear pronunciation impressed the audience as well as the judges.

Another female student in the second year at the same school, Li Su Hae, also won a prize for her poem on the theme of landscapes.

The speech contest intended for middle school students in Kyoto Prefecture attracted contenstants from 231 different schools.

Kim Sun Hyang wearing *chogori*, a school uniform, won the first prize in an oratorical contest.

Korean Boxers Do Well

Korean students defeated their Japanese opponents 8-3 at the 7th Boxing Tournament held on Nov. 23 in Tokyo.

The tournament has been held annually in the hope that it will promote sporting exchanges and friendship between Korean and Japanese students.

Korean students have won 6 out of the last 7 tournaments.

This year there were 13 bouts in seven weight divisions, from an under 45kg category to an under 63.5kg category. Both teams gave a good account of themselves and there were several very hard fights.

North Korea—Another View

— Korean Family Living in U.S. Visits DPRK —

The following article is from the July 1988 issue of "Korea Report," an English bi-monthly paper on Korean affairs published by the Korea Information and Resource Center, an organization of Koreans in the U.S.

The article is about a visit to the DPRK by Dr. Ramsey Lien, an associate professor of Psychology at Boston College, and his family. Dr. Lien is a second generation Korean resident of the U.S.

Dr. Lien and his family visited the DPRK after attending an international conference in China in the fall of 1987.

Students conduct a test on physical chemistry.

Our perception of north Korea as a hostile, unpredictable communist society has justified our support for successive south Korean dictatorships since Korea was divided, against her will, at the end of WWII. It also fuels our skepticism that unification of Korea can ever be achieved peacefully. Yet our understanding of north Korea is based on little first hand information. Were the U.S. a disinterested party to tensions in Korea, our ignorance might be excusable. This is clearly not the case, however, we maintain troops in the south, have introduced nuclear weapons on the peninsula, and command the combined U.S./south Korean armed forces. If war were to break out in Korea today, we could not escape deep involvement.

For Koreans the division has meant 10 million separated family members, artificial obstacles to economic development, and constant fear of war. The greatest tragedy, however, is the increasing threat of a permanent partitioning of Korea, a nation nearly seven times as old as our own.

All of these conditions make it imperative that we broaden our knowledge of north Korea beyond the cold war suspicions which currently guide our policy in Korea.

With this concern in mind our family visited north Korea last fall. We introduced our 10 year old daughters to relatives, met Koreans in different walks of life, and saw first hand the country with which the U.S. has never signed a peace treaty.

EDUCATION IN NORTH KOREA

As educators, we were particularly interested in the emphasis on education in the north. The adult literacy rate of over 90% rivals basic reading and writing competency anywhere in the world. Young people attend 11 years of compulsory education and nearly all go to college or technical schools. Adult learning is also widely supported at People's Study Halls which serve as centers of libraries. All educational costs are covered by the government. The education of young people is augmented by state supported day care facilities and a wide range of after school programs conducted in Children's Palaces. The artistic and cultural achievements at these Palaces are outstanding.

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

We also had professional interests in north Korea's health care system. From the Chief of Health Administration at Pyongyang Medical College we learned that all citizens have had access to free medical care since 1968. One doctor is available for every 1200 citizens and everyone has a personal physician, in most cases for life. Death from acute infectious diseases has been eliminated and infant mortality and life expectancy rates are comparable to those in developed nations. These results have been achieved through broad preventive measures as well as committed patient care. Although our introduction to the health system was brief, it left us with the strong impression that improving the health of the people is a national priority to which the north Koreans have responded creatively and with determination. The World Health Organization has in fact expressed interest in the Korean system as a model for other developing nations.

During our visit we also met high ranking government officials. They stressed the desire of the north Korean people for peaceful reunification of their country. Among their recent proposals are recommendations for the mutual reduction of armed forces in both halves of Korea and the signing of a nonaggression pact with the south. They would also like to conclude a peace treaty with the U.S., officially ending hostillities between our countries and paving the way for improved relations including increased people-to-people contact.

Students of Rungra primary school in Pyongyang bringing their hopes and wishes into bloom through their brisk art circle activities.

While some might find aspects of north Korean society strange of distasteful – the emphasis on collective values or the extraordinary authority vested in the leadership – we saw nothing that warranted our continued isolation from this country. If anything, we returned feeling that more open, productive dialogue between the U.S. and north Korea is not only urgent but possible.

We were, therefore, dismayed by the response of the U.S. to the tragic loss of a south Korean airplane [a mid-air explosion on Nov., 1987]. Here again, cold war perceptions dictated an almost reflexive presumption of north Korean guilt rather than a serious examination of material evidence. In fact, neutral observers in Western Europe and Japan have questioned the official south Korean account of this incident that accuses north Korea of sabotage. The U.S. response only reinforces our hostile impasse with north Korea.

It is time for the American people to insist on a full review of a foreign policy that is premised on the division of Korea and, therefore, risks U.S. involvement in war. The State Department should renew and deepen the diplomatic contact it initiated with north Korea last year but terminated following the Korean airline incident. Substituting dialogue for belligerence is the only way to end our dangerous stalemate with the north and lay the groundwork for a lasting peace in Korea.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Oct. 2 – Oct. 28)

OCT. 2
* A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by its President Zhou Guangzhao.
* An Ecuadorian delegation for study of the Juche idea led by Manuel Salgado, professor at the Central University of Ecuador.

OCT. 3
* A Soviet government scientific and technological cooperation delegation led by M. Kruglov, vice chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology.

OCT. 4
* A delegation of the party school of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by its Vice President Gao Di.
* A friendship delegation of the Jilin Women Middle School of China headed by its Principal Zui Zhonglin.

OCT. 5
* Cuillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Direction Commission of National Grand Park of the Republic of Cuba, and his party.

OCT. 7
* A friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China headed by Liu Zhengwei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Guizhou provincial party committee.
* A delegation of the German Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic headed by Prof. and Dr. Gerhard Rehwald, chairman of its central committee.

OCT. 9
* A delegation of Chinese women headed by Wang Shuxian, member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation.

OCT. 10
* Kamo Mototeru, manager of the Kamo Flower Iris Garden of Japan, who studied and cultivated Kimjongilia, and his party.
* A delegation of the Bulgarian fighters against fascism and capitalism headed by Chairman of its central committee Vladimir Bonev.

OCT. 14
* A delegation of the GDR Peace Council led by its President Gunther Drefahl who is vice president of the World Peace Council.
* Ray Stewart, delegate of the New Zealand National Council for World Peace and secretary of the World People Council.
* A delegation of Rude Pravo, organ of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by its Deputy Editor Miroslav Vitek.
* A delegation of the Dresden District Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by its Secretary Werner Streipert.

OCT. 16
* A Chinese public health delegation headed by Gu Yinggi, vice minister of Public Health of China.

OCT. 17
* A delegation of the World Peace Council headed by its President Romesh Chandra.
* A delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Cooperative Peasants headed by Vretislav Warecuka, first vice chairman of the central committee of the Union.
* A delegation of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering and Electricity in Sofia, Bulgaria, headed by First Secretary of the institute party committee Stefan Tabakov.

OCT. 20
* A Mongolian government delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by D. Tsedendamba, vice chairman of the Mongolian State Committee of Science and Technology and Higher Education.
* The Soviet Uzbek National Song and Dance Ensemble.

OCT. 22
* Lieutenant General Song Keda, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and his party.

OCT. 25
* A delegation of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences headed by its President Namsrain Sodnom.

OCT. 26
* A delegation of the general department of Information of the Foreign Ministry of the GDR headed by its Director Wolfgang Meyer.

OCT. 28
* A delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic led by its General Secretary Mafid Ez Rheibani.
* A delegation of the United Socialist Party of San Marino led by Petro Bugli, member of its leadership.

(KCNA)

Coexistence of Socialism and Capitalism: DPRK's New Reunification Formula

By James Kim

(Following is an edited version of the article which appeared in the Dec. 1 issue of Far Eastern Economic Review:)

Koreans of the north and the south alike have been calling for reunification of their country for decades. But under whose terms? There has been no agreement on what form a unified Korea might take, and many Western observers maintain that Pyongyang's goal is to unify Korea under communist rule, possibly by force of arms. South Korean officials also insist that north Korea has not abandoned its ambition to communize the whole peninsula.

This view, once plausible, is no longer valid today. There is no doubt that the north Korean communists once thought seriously about "a reunified socialist Korea," but their goal today is peaceful coexistence based on a mutual respect for the right of both sides to exist.

The key change in north Korean policy came in October 1980 when President Kim Il Sung proposed to reunify the Korean Peninsula by establishing a confederate state in which the differing social and economic systems of north and south Korea would remain as they are. The north Korean leader suggested calling the state "The Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo (DCRK)", Koryo being the name of the first unified Korea which existed for 500 years from the 10th century. He also proposed a 10-point policy platform for the DCRK.

The one country, two-system formula was an entirely new approach to unification. It envisaged socialism in the north and capitalism in the south living together within a single state.

The Shifting Policy Line

From the late 1940s through the 1960s, the north Korean leaders thought it possible to intergrate the political, economic and social systems of the north and south in the forseeable future. They used to call a unified government of Korea to be established through "free-all Korea elections" to be run on democratic principles without outside interference. They urged that the south Korean people themselves be given the power to determine their own political system. The north Koreans believed that the south would choose socialism in the end.

The late 1960s and the 1970s saw a shift in policy, as Pyongyang came up with the idea of confederation as an "initial" step toward reunification. Confederation remained a means to an end: a "provisional" step pending "complete" reunification. The north Korean leadership still held at the time that the integration of the social and economic systems of both sectors would be possible if only in the distant future.

Hence the significance of the DPRK leader's October 1980 proposal. It embodies a pragmatic recognition of the impossibility of integrating the differing social and economic systems on either side of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). That recognition was confirmed just last year by Hwang Jang Yop, a powerful secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, when he told an American journalist that "a confederation is no longer a transitional phase but the final stage of unification." He added that integration of the two differing systems was not envisaged.

The October 1980 proposal urged the formation of a unified national government under which the north and the south would exercise regional autonomy. The proposal is based on the idea that people with different ideas and political beliefs can live in one country – as indeed they do in many other parts of the world – and that differing social and economic systems can coexist in a confederate state.

The proposal reflects a growing realization among north Korean policy planners of the need to adjust their policies to the political reality of the divided peninsula; of the need to live together with the south Koreans as a homogeneous nation, transcending the differences in ideology, system and political belief.

The north Koreans think that the differences between north and south Korea have become so great that neither is in a position to regard its own ideology and social system as "absolute." They perceive that any attempt by the north or the south to force its own system on the other side would inevitably lead to conflict. As they see it, confederation is now the only practical way to bring two Koreas together.

The Korean people have a long history as a nation with a single culture, language and race. These bonds are strong enough to overcome political differences if the leadership is willing.

National reunification, after all, is for the good of the entire nation, not for any one class or section of the population. We should all be willing to sacrifice our petty interests to achieve it. That willingness is evident in the 1980 statement by the north Korean leader. He has gone on record to say: "We will never force our ideas and social system upon south Korea but will subordinate everything to the interests of national union and reunification."

Reunification does not have to mean the dominance of one side over the other. By its very nature, the question of national reunification is not a matter of who will conquer whom; it is the question of achieving unity between two groups of people which make up one nation of the same stock.

The DPRK President stressed in his 1988 New Year message that "We consider it the most reasonable settlement of the question of our country's reunification to establish a single confederate state, neutral and non-aligned, on the basis of the north and the south recognizing each other's existence."

This is the first time that the north Korean leader has clearly stated the need for both sides to recognize the right of the other to exist.

Interests of Major Powers Considered

Another striking feature of the 1980 Pyongyang proposal for a two-system reunified Korea is that it recognizes the interests of the major powers involved on the Korean Peninsula. A reunified Korea, Pyongyang urges, should be a peaceful nation, independent, neutral, non-aligned and nuclear-free, unattached to any military bloc.

Originally the north Korean communists had held it their "sacred duty" to build socialism and communism in the whole of Korea. After all, they thought, Korea belonged to the Koreans, no one else. However, the fact is that the Korean Peninsula is located strategically in a very sensitive part of Asia where the interests of four major powers – the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China – converge.

It is clear that China does not want a USSR-dominated unified Korea, while the United States and Japan do not want any kind of communism to hold sway in a unified Korea.

Pyongyang says that a reunified Korea should not be a satellite of any country, socialist or capitalist. Surrounded as it is by great powers, Korea should become a neutral state like Austria or Sweden after reunification. The United States and Japan would not have to worry about counterproductive hostility from a reunified neutral Korea while the peaceful environment resulting from the establishment of a nuclear-free Korea with no foreign military bases would leave the Soviet Union and China free to promote economic construction without wasting military resources on that part of Asia.

For China, in particular, peace in Korea is essential for the success of its current priority on domestic development. The Soviet Union would likewise have much to gain from peace in Korea. In short, a neutral, two-system reunified Korea ought to be welcomed by every nation in Northeast Asia.

Of course, there are those who say that the formula of one country and two systems does not speak to the fundamental political fact. But is there any other practicable approach to Korea's reunification? The proposed DCRK is a workable solution, if not the best solution to Korea's reunification.

(To be continued)

End to Pol., Mil. Confrontation First, Econ. Exchange Next

The DPRK denounced the south Koreans for their recent campaign for economic exchange between north and south Korea as a plot to perpetuate the division in a Nov. 28 Rodong Sinmun commentary.

It said that to remove the political and military confrontation is essential before substantial economic exchange.

Follows a gist of the commentary:

The south Koreans are now mumbling that "an era of south-north exchange" has opened, advertising the introduction into south Korea of shellfish fresh which we had exported to Japan as "an eventful success" following the publication of their "economic open policy."

And they are spreading a rumour that there was direct and indirect trade between the north and the south in the past, making public a fabricated trade turnover, and even presenting the relief goods which we sent for the flood victims of south Korea in 1984 as commodities.

The south Korean rulers are advertising that there was direct and indirect trade between the north and the south in the past. But we did never sell commodities to south Korea on purpose by direct or indirect means, much less import goods from south Korea, though there might be reselling of our export goods to south Korea as the Japanese did recently.

The south Korean rulers sought to have "two Koreas" recognized by the international community when they tried hard to advertise economic exchange non-existent between the north and the south, cooking up a story. To put it into more concrete terms, they pursued the sinister aim to create the impression that they were having economic exchange with us and thereby save the fact of other countries and justify their acts and promote the "northern policy".

As for the economic relations between the north and the south, it is necessary to remove the political and military confrontation between the north and the south for their development.

Whoever may have economic relations with south Korea, we cannot welcome them if they are premised on the division of Korea or are utilized for permanent division.

Pyongyang on Roh's Statement

(Continued from page 1)

But these are all word-jugglery from which nothing can be expected.

The south Korean people do not recognize the "Sixth Republic" altogether. If Roh Tae Woo really has the intention to "renovate the political situation," he must step down.

He and Chun Doo Hwan are twin military fascist gangsters who are as like as two peas. It was Roh Tae Woo who, jointly with Chun Doo Hwan, staged the Dec. 12 army purge and launched the May 17 fascist violent action and the Kwangju bloodbath, drenching the whole land of south Korea with the blood of people and it is none other than he who acted as an accomplice in the irregularities of the "Fifth Republic."

As for Roh's "regime," he only changed the number 5 into 6 on the signboard of "Chongwadae." What can be expected of his military "regime" which has succeeded the blood of the Chun Doo Hwan fascist "regime."

The Roh Tae Woo group is trying to fool the people and bridge over the crisis of its rule with false commitments. But this is fake.

Whatever hokum the Roh Tae Woo group may let out under the mask of "democracy," it cannot alienate itself from the target of hatred and resentmen; of the people nor can it together with Chun Doo Hwan evade people's judgement.

No Contact with Taipei

(Continued from page 1)

Moreover, personal visits are unthinkable.

The foreign press report that the Taiwan authorities intend to have trade relations with us and are considering even personal visits is obviously motivated by a very sinister political purpose.

We always recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of the Chinese people.

The Chinese people is a class ally and an intimate comrade-in-arms of our people.

Korea-China friendship is now daily efflorescing and developing.

Our people value the revolutionary sense of obligation and do not betray it under whatever circumstances.

Taiwan is only a part of the Chinese territory. It is unthinkable that we recognize such a marionette government as the Taiwan authorities and have any dealing with it.

How to approach Taiwan and whether to have dealings with it or not is a matter concerning the sovereignty of the Chinese people.

To recognize the Taiwan authorities and have dealings with them would be an insult to the sovereignty of the Chinese people, we think. And it will be harmful to the just cause of the Chinese people to achieve the reunification of the country.

We have never hand and will not have any dealing with the Taiwanese authorities.

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